

11

BOROUGH OF BEXHILL



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1963

M. I. SILVERTON,
O.B.E., T.D., Q.H.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Acting Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28921811>

BOROUGH OF BEXHILL



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1963

INDEX

Accidents in the Home	11
Ambulance Service	25
Bexhill Borough Deaths—Main Causes	9
Births and Birth Rates.. .. .	6
Comparative Statistics, Bexhill	6
Deaths and Death Rates	7
Deaths—65 Years of Age and Over	9
Deaths—Detailed Causes	8
Deaths—Specific Causes and Rates	9
Eastern Co-Ordination Committee	31
Factories Act, 1937	45
Family Planning Association	31
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	37
Food Hygiene	20
General Provision of Health Services for the Area	25
Home Physiotherapy Service	31
Hospitals	29
Housing	22
Housing—Inspection and Sanitary Improvements	41
Infant Welfare Centres	27
Infectious Diseases—Seasonal Incidence	15
Infectious Diseases—Comparative Statistics 1958-1963	17
Infectious Diseases—Ministry of Education Recommendations re exclusion	16
Inspection of Meat and Other Foods	36
Lung Cancer, and Smoking	10
Marriage Guidance Council	31
Mass Miniature Radiography	14
Meals on Wheels	31
Meteorology	32
Milk Supply	19
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11
National Assistance Act, 1948	30
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	31
Public Conveniences	38
Public Health Laboratory Service	30
Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector	33
Sanitary Defects and Notices	41
Smallpox Vaccination	18
Summary of Action taken with regard to Meat and other food	36
Summary of Articles Disinfected or Destroyed—1963	43
Summary of Birth and Death Rates	12
Summary of Rooms Disinfected—1963	44
Treatment Centres and Clinics.. .. .	26
Tuberculosis	13
Vaccination and Immunisation	18
Visits of Public Health Inspectors during 1963	39
Water Samples	21
Water Supply—General	21

BOROUGH OF BEXHILL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

MR. ALDERMAN G. H. GOODWIN

Vice-Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR N. F. HILL

His Worship The Mayor
(MR. COUNCILLOR E. H. CORKE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN R. F. BOTTING

MR. ALDERMAN G. B. COGHLAN

MR. COUNCILLOR W. G. SANSOM

MR. COUNCILLOR B. WHITE

MR. COUNCILLOR G. WOODFINE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. H. M. GREEN

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. F. NUNNELEY

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health,
East Sussex County Council:

R. J. Toleman, M.B.E. (Mil.), M.B., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Eng.)

Senior Public Health Inspector:

C. E. Lockley, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Assistant Public Health Inspector:

S. W. Wild, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Disinfecting Officer, General Assistant and Rodent Operator:

G. Chalmers.

Clerical

K. F. Westwood.

Miss N. W. McEvoy.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

Bexhill Nursing Association and East Sussex County Council:

M. & C. W. Clinics

London Road Clinic, Bexhill
Little Common Community Centre

Ante-Natal Clinics

London Road Clinic, Bexhill
and at individual surgeries of the General Practitioners in
Bexhill.

Health Visitors and District Nurses:

(Bexhill Nursing Association and East Sussex County Council)

*Present Staff:**Full-time Health Visitors:*

Miss L. W. Parks, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Miss B. I. Justice, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Miss A. N. Knapp, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss G. E. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Nurse-Midwives:

Miss G. Silver, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Miss D. M. Jull, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Miss M. Richardson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

General Nurses:

Mr. A. B. Kurn, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mr. C. G. Martin, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. P. Hubbard, S.R.N., (part-time Relief Nurse)

Chest Clinic

Eversfield Chest Hospital, St. Leonards
Dr. A. W. Anderson, M.D. (Lond)., Chest Physician

Venereal Diseases:

Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings
Dr. W. McAleenan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
BEXHILL

Mr. Mayor, Alderman and Councillors,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1963.

The statistics reveal that the health of the Borough compares favourably with the rest of England and Wales.

It is my sad duty to record the death of your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. J. Toleman, on the 23rd February 1964. A great loss to the town which he served with unfailing good humour and distinction since 1948. He will be missed by his many friends and colleagues who greatly valued his kindness, geniality and friendship.

Mr. C. E. Lockley (Chief Public Health Inspector), and Mr. S. Wild, Assistant Public Health Inspector, have given me their loyal support and I would like to express my thanks to them and the Clerical Staff, Mr. K. Westwood, and Miss N. McEvoy, for their assistance.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during my short tenure of office.

I have the honour to be Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. I. SILVERTON

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bexhill-on-Sea,
Sussex.
(Tel: Bexhill 936).

STATISTICS RELATING TO BEXHILL BOROUGH DURING 1963

Area of district in acres	..	..	..	..	7,993
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	..				30,860

Analyses of Ratable Value

	<i>Old valuation</i> 31st March, 1963		<i>New valuation</i> 1st April, 1963	
Domestic properties ..	£441,842	68.736	£1,253,061	76.940
Commercial properties	105,276	16.377	204,946	12.584
Industrial properties ..	6,400	.996	15,667	.962
Other properties ..	89,295	13.891	154,945	9.514
	£642,813	1000.00	£1,628,619	100.000
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	£6,595
		1961	1962	1963
Number of rateable properties as at 1st April		12,486	12,890	13,163

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

<i>Live Births:</i>	Male	Female	Total	<i>Still Births:</i>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	135	119	254	Legitimate	3	0	3
Illegitimate	10	8	18	Illegitimate	1	0	1
	145	127	272		4	0	4

	Bexhill	England and Wales
Live birth rate per 1,000 home population (crude)	8.81	} 18.2
Corrected birth rate	13.83	
Still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	.. 14.49	17.2
Still birth rate per 1,000 home population	.. .13	

A still birth is defined as any child which has issued forth from the mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from the mother, breathe, or show any signs of life.

Illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 live births .. 66.1

Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births 6.6%

Live births registered in England and Wales in 1963 totalled 856,232, this is the highest number since the 1947 "bulge" year when 88,820 babies were born.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	<i>Bexhill</i>	<i>England Wales</i>
Deaths of infants under 1 week (perinatal) (excluding stillbirths)	1	10,498
Deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	3.68	12.1
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal) ..	1	12,176
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births	3.68	14.2*
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	3	18,043
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	11.03	21.1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	0.2

*Lowest rate recorded.

Deaths

<i>Bexhill</i>			<i>England and Wales</i>		
Male	314	}	Male	292,466	}
Female	351		Female	280,415	
		665			572,881

Death rate per		
1,000 population	21.35	}
Corrected death rate	10.56	
		12.2

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 1 Year	1- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65 and over
Tuberculous, respira- tory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	16
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23
	F	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	23
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vascular lesions of ner- vous system	M	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	44
	F	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	87
Coronary disease, angina	M	86	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	71
	F	57	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	52
Hypertension with heart disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other heart disease	M	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	38
Other circulatory disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	22
	F	36	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	33
Bronchitis	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Other diseases of re- spiratory system	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital malforma- tions	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	F	19	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	15
Motor vehicle accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	F	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Suicide	M	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Homicide and opera- tions of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	314	1	1	—	—	2	5	36	151
	F	351	2	2	—	2	1	4	27	224

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1961	1962	1963
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system ... (Coronary disease)...	112 111	134 103	107 143
(ii) Malignant neoplasms (cancer) ... (Cancer of the lung and bronchus) ...	88 12	88 28	83 31
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	115	131	136
(iv) Respiratory disease (excluding tuberculosis) ...	89	83	106

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Bexhill		England and Wales	
	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Per 1,000 pop.
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ...	1	0.003	2,613	0.05
Influenza ...	2	.03	3,214	0.07
Bronchitis...	17	0.5	35,334	0.75
Pneumonia ...	62	2.0	36,065	0.76
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	7	0.00
Coronary and arteriosclerotic heart disease	155	5.02	107,865	2.29
Cancer of the lung, trachea and bronchus	31	1.0	24,442	0.52
Cancer, all forms ...	114	3.6	102,380	2.19
Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	0.003	6,353	0.13
All other accidents ...	10	0.32	12,240	0.26

DEATHS—65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Bexhill			London (England and Wales not available)		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Total deaths ...	585	616	665	37,915	38,346	39,590
Number of deaths 65 years and over ...	491	517	375	25,691	26,025	26,769
Percentage of total deaths ...	83.7	83.9	56.3	67.7	67.8	67.6

DEATHS FROM CANCER, ENGLAND AND WALES

Cancer all forms	1961	1962	1963
Males	53,441	54,716	55,180
Females	46,474	46,854	47,200

LUNG CANCER AND SMOKING

Lung Cancer deaths in England and Wales

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Males	18,882	19,460	20,278	20,742
Females	3,118	3,350	1,501	1,680
	22,000	22,810	23,779	34,442

The risk of contracting lung cancer would appear to be proportionate to the number of cigarettes smoked.

Non-smokers between 45 and 54 are three times more likely to survive the next ten years than the heavy smoker.

Between 1960 and 1962 sales of cigarettes in the United Kingdom rose from 36,000 million to 110,000 million, similarly deaths assigned to lung cancer rose from 592 to 23,779 and over half of these deaths occurred in the age groups 45-65, in the prime of life.

It is considered that 80-90% of deaths from lung cancer are associated with heavy cigarette smoking and that this one factor far outweighs the effects of atmospheric pollution or occupational exposure.

Both the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Advisory Committee of the Surgeon-General of the United States have come to similar conclusions in associating cigarette smoking with the increased incidence of lung cancer. In view of this weight of evidence one must advise that cigarette smoking is a direct menace to health and that the habit should be combated by all available means; this applies in particular to children and young persons.

It is noted that the Ministry of Health has issued guidance to hospitals to assist them in discouraging smoking both for out-patients and in-patients.

The economic loss to the country has been assessed at £800 million per year; this includes absence from work and the increased mortality of smokers, the loss of productivity being comparable to the loss to the nation by strikes throughout the year.

There is also a higher mortality amongst smokers for cardio-vascular disease, including coronary disease.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, will come into force on 1st February, 1964, and will increase the penalties for the selling of tobacco or cigarette papers to persons apparently under 16 years of age. Maximum fines will now be £25 for the first occasion and £50 subsequently. Similarly, a Court Order can require the removal of an automatic vending machine from a position where it can be used by persons under 16 years with heavy daily fines for non-compliance.

Bronchitis is responsible for 33,000 deaths in England and Wales and loss of 27 million working days; here both cigarette smoking and air pollution play their parts.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Coal gas poisoning ...	442	629	1,071	481	738	1,219
Other poisoning	242	273	515	285	281	566
Falls	1,234	2,871	4,105	1,282	2,882	4,164
Burns and scalds ...	271	520	791	302	586	888
Choking and suffocation	291	226	517	273	220	493
Other accidents ...	219	140	359	230	193	423
	2,699	4,659	7,358	2,853	4,900	7,753

Those affected were usually under five years or over 65 years of age; these accidents were almost wholly preventable with the exercise of foresight and care.

It is salutary to reflect that accidents in the home account for a higher percentage of child mortality than accidents on the roads and the trend is still upward.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS

<i>England and Wales</i>			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	..	..	4,414	1,612	6,026
1960	..	..	4,754	1,889	6,643
1961	..	..	4,753	1,881	6,634
1962	..	..	4,519	1,784	6,303
1963	..	..	4,589	1,764	6,353

There was one death from this cause in Bexhill during 1963.

MOTOR CYCLE DEATHS in 1963

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 years ..	5	2	7
15-24 years ..	679	45	724
25 years and over	415	36	451
	<u>1,099</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>1,182</u>

The age group 19-24 appears to be especially vulnerable in riders and pillion passengers, and emphasises the necessity for wearing crash helmets, a proven life saver and injury-limiting measure.

It will be observed that about 18% of the motor vehicle deaths occurred in motor cyclists, this pinpoints the need for more safety education in school, particularly in youths.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH RATES, 1953-63

Year	Esti- mated popula- tion	Total live births			Corr- ected Birth rate	Birth rate Eng. & W.	Total deaths			Corr- ected death rate	Death rate Eng. & W.	Natu- ral de- crease
		M	F	Total			M	F	Total			
1953	25,700	123	125	248	11.7	15.5	189	237	426	10.8	11.4	.188
1954	25,900	175	122	237	11.8	15.2	187	254	441	9.3	11.3	.204
1955	26,060	116	112	228	11.4	15.0	184	289	473	9.9	11.7	.245
1956	26,190	139	127	266	13.1	15.6	201	284	485	10.7	11.7	.219
1957	26,340	112	118	230	11.2	16.1	203	262	465	10.3	11.5	.235
1958	26,490	151	143	294	14.3	16.4	235	304	539	11.9	11.7	.245
1959	26,610	139	126	265	11.7	16.5	225	294	519	11.1	11.6	.254
1960	27,120	127	114	241	11.3	17.1	232	307	539	11.4	11.5	.298
1961	29,330	141	128	269	11.3	17.4	237	348	585	13.9	12.0	.316
1962	30,680	141	130	271	11.4	18.1	272	344	616	13.9	11.9	.345
1963	30,860	145	127	272	13.8	18.2	314	351	665	10.5	12.2	.393

The corrected Birth and Death Rates pay due regard to the increased proportion of aged retired persons within the Borough, as compared with England and Wales, and this is reflected in the increased number of deaths and the comparatively low number of births.

The requisite correction is achieved by using a comparability factor which is provided annually by the Registrar General.

The increased population figure indicates an influx of new residents commensurate with the upsurge of new building.

Natural Increases in England and Wales

The number of births registered in 1963 exceeded the deaths by 283,251—the second highest natural increase for any year since 1948 (307,073).

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register at 1st January, 1963 ...	74	60	134	4	6	10	78	66	144
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1963 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Primary notifications received in 1963 ...	5	5	10	1	—	1	6	5	11
4. Cases moved into area as transfers in 1963...	5	4	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
Totals ...	84	69	153	5	6	11	91	73	164
5. Cases removed from Register in 1963 ...	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
6. No. on Register at 31st December, 1963 ...	77	67	144	5	6	11	84	71	155

	1962 Total Cases (all forms)			1963 Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register at 1st January...	83	75	158	78	66	144
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified during year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Primary notifications received during year ...	4	4	8	6	5	11
4. Cases moved into area as transfers during year ...	5	4	9	7	2	9
5. Cases removed from Register during year ...	14	17	31	7	2	9
6. No. on Register at 31st December	78	66	144	84	71	155

ANALYSES OF REMOVALS, 1963

	Pulmonary	
	M	F
Left district	6	2
Died	1	—

NEW CASES NOTIFIED GIVING AGE GROUPS

Age	Primary Notifications			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—
5-14 years ...	1	1	—	—
15-24 „ ...	1	1	—	—
25-44 „ ...	—	2	1	—
45-64 „ ...	3	1	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The unit is due to visit Bexhill in 1964.

Mass miniature radiography not only discloses early tuberculous lesions, but other abnormal conditions of the heart and lungs, which are amenable to treatment.

As in other health investigations, it is vitally important to treat any deviations from health as soon as possible; early discovery makes successful treatment more likely.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, England and Wales

	1961	1962	1963
Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis	3,002	2,776	2,613

Since 1952 the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis has fallen by about 70%. The advent of new anti-tuberculous drugs since 1948 is estimated to have saved the lives of 100,000 people in England and Wales alone; the economic benefit resulting from their use is approximately £55 million per year.

There is no doubt that this dramatic trend could be accelerated if all, including the older age groups, would avail themselves of Mass Miniature Radiography.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	65 and over	Totals
Measles ...	16	93	131	269	28	4	4	—	545
Scarlet fever...	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Acute pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals ...	16	95	131	273	28	5	6	2	556

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	First Quarter Jan., Feb., Mar.	Second Quarter Apr., May, June	Third Quarter July, Aug., Sept.	Fourth Quarter Oct., Nov., Dec.	Totals
Measles	270	162	112	1	545
Scarlet fever ...	3	1	1	—	5
Whooping cough	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1	—	1	3
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	2
Totals ...	276	165	113	2	556

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Poliomyelitis

England and Wales			
	Corrected Notifications		Deaths
	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	
1952	2,976	1,571	338
1962	212	59	18
1963	38	12	7

Oral prophylactic vaccine, by its ease of administration, has consolidated the success achieved by the former method of injection. A course comprises three doses given at intervals of 4-8 weeks.

No case of poliomyelitis has been recorded in Bexhill for the past four years.

Diphtheria

We have continued to be free from this infection for the past 13 years. Immunisation is the controlling factor and 100% is the aim.

Measles

There were 9 cases in 1962. The present rise to 545 is typical of the alternate rise and fall of this infection in succeeding years.

Whooping Cough

The favourable trend of decreased incidence in past years was reversed in 1963, there being 34,736 notifications in England and Wales, as against 8,183 in 1962.

However, immunisation would appear to be effective in controlling and minimising adverse effects.

Scarlet Fever

Mild in character and of no special significance, no case was admitted to hospital. The usual investigation were made in each case regarding the possibility of food handlers being involved.

Dysentery

Imported bulked liquid egg has been a suspected source of salmonellae infection in this country for some years.

Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, made it obligatory for all liquid egg including imports to be pasteurised as from 1st January, 1964.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Period of exclusion	
			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Contacts</i> , i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT	1-7	1-2	Exclude from school for 7 days after discharge from hospital or home isolation. Not allowed back if discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat or septic spots be present.	Adult contacts engaged in school meals service excluded until Medical Officer of Health allows return to work. Other contacts, if healthy, need not be excluded.
DIPHTHERIA	2-7	—	Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	7-14	3-4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age who have not had the disease should be excluded for 14 days from the date of the appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS—continued

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Period of exclusion	
			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Contacts</i> , i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
GERMAN MEASLES	5-21	0-2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
WHOOPING COUGH	6-18	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house.
MUMPS	12-28	—	7 days from the subsidence of the swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11-21	0-2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
INFLUENZA AND THE COMMON COLD	1-2	—	Exclude immediately for 7 days or until recovery is complete.	None.

RINGWORM OF THE BODY (including ATHLETE'S FOOT) If the infected area can be kept covered the patient need not be excluded. He should not, however, take part in swimming—nor in the case of ringworm of the feet—in gymnastic classes or barefoot dancing.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1958-1963
1st January-31st December

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	156	519	93	355	9	545
Scarlet fever	4	18	30	17	10	5
Meningococcal infection	—	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping cough	15	4	13	5	3	1
Acute pneumonia	9	2	2	3	4	2
Erysipelas	1	1	2	2	1	—
Puerperal pyrexia	2	6	2	2	1	3
Dysentery (Sonne)	—	1	19	6	20	—
Food poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The percentage of children born in 1962 who were immunised at 31st December, 1963, by the East Sussex Local Health Authority are compared with England and Wales:

	Children Born in 1962		
	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
Local Authority	79	78	63
England and Wales ...	65	64	53

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Local Health Authority's Records			
	1962		1963	
	Primary	Revaccination	Primary	Revaccination
Under 1 year	109	—	25	—
1 year	20	3	24	—
2-4 years	40	38	4	3
5-14 years	120	587	9	51
15 years or over ...	201	2,024	17	283
	580	2,652	79	337

The routine vaccination of children was recently considered by the Minister of Health in consultation with the Standing Medical Advisory Committee who jointly recommended that routine vaccination be continued and preferably given in the second year.

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations have been amended and from 1st August, 1963, all travellers coming directly by air from local infected areas and endemic areas will be required to produce an international certificate of vaccination.

Medical Officers at seaports have similar powers but mainly in respect of infected areas.

In 1963, there were 15,156 more cases of smallpox recorded throughout the world than in 1962, air transport increases the risk of spread.

MILK SUPPLY

SAMPLES OF MILK SUBMITTED FOR BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FROM TUBERCULIN TESTED (T.T.) CATTLE

Number of samples taken..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Number negative for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	..	..	8
Number positive for Brucella Abortus	..	..	..	..	..	3

All milk, both pasteurised and raw, produced in England and Wales, will in future come from attested herds which have been subjected to Tuberculin testing.

Human brucellosis (Undulant fever) is predominantly milk-borne and so the drinking of raw Tuberculin Tested milk can be a potential hazard to health.

When brucellosis is isolated from a particular cow, the farmer is ordered to send that milk for pasteurisation, thus removing the possibility of infection. The farmer can, without let or hindrance, sell this cow on the open market and need not disclose its infectivity. This sequence of events contributed to a severe outbreak of undulant fever in another county when an infected Guernsey was unwittingly introduced into a herd of 24 Guernseys who were supplying raw milk for retail sale.

There is no doubt that much undisclosed illness is caused by drinking raw milk. Legislation could avoid this mode of dissemination of disease but the Central Authority seems curiously loath to take action.

Eradication of brucellosis in cows is possible and has been achieved in Scandinavia. Apart from limiting ill health, this could result in a saving to the farming community of England and Wales of an estimated £16,000,000 per year.

Antibiotics in Milk

The giving of antibiotics to cows results in some excretion in the milk, this could be dangerous to health and would not be in accordance with the warranty that the milk should be pure.

Incoming milk to dairies will in future be tested for antibiotics, laboratory staffs are being trained in the techniques of testing, facilities are as yet not universal.

By arrangement with Public Health Laboratory Service, all milk submitted by this Department for biological testing will additionally be subjected to a test for antibiotics.

17 visits were made by Public Health Inspectors to dealers' premises and dairies during 1963.

REGISTRATIONS

The accompanying table gives details of the regulations effected and the licences issued during the year:

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—REGISTRATIONS

No. of Registered Dairies	2
No. of Registered Distributors	44

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960—LICENCES:

The issue of Licences to sell Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin-Tested milk is the responsibility of the East Sussex County Council.

The following licences were issued by that Authority

Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Sterilised"	8
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	41
Dealer's Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested"	32

Pasteurised Milk

During the year there was one pasteurising plant operating within the Borough and three sources of supply of milk were treated at plants outside the Borough.

Food Hygiene

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

Number of Food Premises in the Area

Type:

Butchers	21
Grocers	65
Greengrocers	25
Sweets & Ice Cream	48
Licensed Premises	24
Fishmongers	4
Fish Friers	3
Cafes	41
Bread and Confectionery	12
Hotels and Guest Houses	51

294

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

For the manufacture and sale of Sausages or Potted, Pickled or

Preserved Food 21

For the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream 118

Water Supply

The transfer of the Bexhill Water Undertaking to the Eastbourne Waterworks Company was completed in April 1962.

EASTBOURNE WATERWORKS COMPANY

This Water Company utilises 3 sources for supplying Bexhill Borough with an adequate water supply, and their fluoride content is given below:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Fluoride as F. p.p.m.</i>				
Hazard's Green, Ninfield	..	..	..	..	0.1
Sweet Willow Wood, Ninfield	..	..	..	..	0.1
Cowbeech, Hailsham	..	..	..	..	0.1

These supplies fall below the optimum level of 1 part (Fluoride) per million which is advised by leading authorities as being necessary to prevent the decay of teeth in the young child.

In July 1963, this Council passed a recommendation to the East Sussex County Council in favour of the fluoridation of water supplies and that they be asked to make the necessary arrangements with the Water Undertakers for this to be done.

The County Council replied in November 1963, that they were deferring a decision until the outcome of an action against Watford Borough Council was known.

None of the water supplied is plumbo solvent.

All supplies are treated in settling tanks and filters, and chlorinated as part of the treatment process or as a terminal precautionary dose. Water going into supply does not contain less than 0.15 p.p.m. chlorine.

All bacteriological and chemical samples taken during the year indicated that the supply was of the highest standard and conformed to the requirements of a public supply.

No bacteriological reports on raw water were made available to this Authority.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER FROM EASTBOURNE WATERWORKS COMPANY

Labelled tap on filter, drinking water. Sweet Willow Wood Pumping Station, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Clear and bright	Turbidity: Nil
Colour: Nil	Odour: Nil
pH: 8.1	Free carbon dioxide: Trace
Electric conductivity: 410	Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.: 270
Chlorine present as chloride: 50	Alkalinity as calcium carbonate: 120
Hardness: Total 95	Non-carbonate: 0
Carbonate: 95	

Nitrate nitrogen: 0.2	Nitrite nitrogen: approx 0.1
Ammoniacal nitrogen:* 0.010	Oxygen absorbed: 0.20
Albuminoid nitrogen:* 0.000	Residual chlorine: 0.05
Metals—Iron, zinc, copper, lead, manganese: Absent	Fluoride: Less than 0.1

* To convert to ammonia multiply by 1.21.

Bacteriological Results

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chloride if present.

	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
Number of colonies developing on agar	0 <i>Present</i> <i>in</i>	0 <i>Absent</i> <i>from</i>	2 <i>Probable</i> <i>number</i>
Presumptive Coliform reaction ..	—	100	0
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	—	100	0
Cl. welchii reaction	—	100	—

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is fairly soft in character and has a very moderate content of mineral and saline constituents. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are considered satisfactory and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected by the Council during the year :—

Traditional Type Brick Houses ...	...	22
One bedroom Flats ...	...	16
Conversions to Flatlets ...	...	—

General details with regard to inspection of dwelling houses are submitted in the following tabular form :—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	794
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	...	1,742
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and 1932 ...	...	9
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	...	20
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	26

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	16
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

(a) Proceedings under Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1

4. Housing Act, 1957

During the year 2 complaints with regard to overcrowding were investigated by the Department.

5. Reconditioning of Houses

Sixteen houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action, and five after formal notices.

6. Housing Programme

The undermentioned table, supplied by the Corporation Housing Department, sets out details with regard to applications for housing accommodation and the number rehoused at 31st December, 1963.

1. APPLICATIONS

(a) Total number of applications on Housing Register as at 31st December, 1963	..	..	..	..	709
(b) Applications from non-residents	..	..	..	..	51
(c) Applicants working in Bexhill but living out of the Borough	..	..	..	..	10

2. RE-HOUSED

(a) Total number of families re-housed by the Committee since June, 1945	..	..	..	..	1,649
--	----	----	----	----	-------

3. THE BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR 1964 is as follows:

- (a) 36 two-bedroom flats.
- (b) 10 flatlets (conversion).

4. HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

In 1959, old people (65 years and over) accounted for 11.8% of the population of England and Wales, and it is estimated that by 1979 the proportion will rise to 14.9%. This underlines the need for a proportionate increase in accommodation for the elderly.

5. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

- (a) Discretionary Grants are given at the discretion of the local council, whereby up to half the estimated cost of a wide range of improvements may be paid, subject to a maximum grant of £400. Additionally, available for the conversion of houses into flats.
- (b) Standard Grants enable house owners and certain leaseholders to obtain, as a right, half the cost, up to a maximum grant of £155, of providing five basic amenities—a bath, or shower in a bathroom, a wash-hand basin, a water closet, a hot-water supply and a food store.

These are excellent measures with twofold virtues, conserving existing housing in the Borough with raising of housing standards by the provision of essential amenities.

Both Discretionary and Standard Grants are available to landlords and owner/occupiers. An explanatory leaflet is available at the Council offices free of charge.

Differential Rent Scheme

The Council has operated a Differential Rent Scheme since April, 1963, based on need in individual circumstances.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(A) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(i) (a) *Ambulance Service*

The Ambulances are the property of the Local Health Authority, the Service being staffed by personnel of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. (Telephone Bexhill 88).

	Patients Carried				Total Stret. Sitt.		No. of Journeys	Total Mileage
	Accident or Emergency		Other incl. Invalid					
	Stret.	Sitt.	Stret.	Sitt.				
January...	18	—	221	142	239	142	313	2,653
February	11	—	239	119	250	119	306	2,492
March ...	22	—	211	115	233	115	282	2,756
April ...	19	—	216	59	235	59	262	2,391
May ...	12	—	206	100	218	100	265	2,801
June ...	14	—	230	69	244	69	258	2,238
July ...	19	—	265	98	284	98	323	2,668
August ...	25	—	273	58	298	58	303	3,353
September	22	—	273	34	295	34	295	3,258
October...	27	—	282	45	309	45	303	3,195
November	16	—	270	25	286	25	272	3,105
December	15	—	217	25	232	25	228	2,471
	220	—	2,903	889	3,123	889	3,410	33,381

(b) *Hospital car service*

The hospital Car Service is provided by the joint organisations of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Area Transport Office for this district is at 8, Endwell Road, Bexhill-on-Sea. (Telephone Bexhill 152).

(ii) *Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School age*

(iii) *Contraceptive Advice*

Subject to the limitation that advice is only given where pregnancy or childbirth is liable to be injurious to the health of the mother, arrangements are made for contraceptive advice to be given to married women at a clinic arranged by Hastings Corporation.

(iv) *District Nurses (Midwives), and Health Visitors***Nursing in the Home**

During 1963 the following number of cases were attended by the District Nurses and Health Visitors :

Maternity and Midwifery	..	..	107
General cases	..	..	763

The visits paid were :

Maternity and Midwifery	..	..	3,127
General Nursing	..	..	20,595
Health Visits	..	..	7,549
Ante- and Post-Natal	..	..	1,681
Clinic Sessions attended	..	..	540
Mothercraft Classes and Exams. (School)			117
Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes (Ante-Natal) ..	..	..	77
T.B. Visits	..	..	56

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Minor Ailments Clinic for School Children,
London Road Clinic, Bexhill : Monday to Friday
at 9 a.m.

Dental Clinic for School Children,
London Road Clinic, Bexhill by Daily appointment

Infant Welfare Clinic,
London Road Clinic, Bexhill: Every Thursday, 2 p.m.

Infant Welfare Clinic, Little Common, 1st Monday in Month
Community Centre, Shepherds Close, Little Common: at 2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic, 2nd Friday in Month—morning; by appointment
London Road Clinic, Bexhill. and 3rd & 4th Fridays in Month
afternoons, by appointment.

Ante-Natal Clinic, 1st Fridays, p.m.
London Road Clinic, Bexhill: 3rd Wednesdays, p.m.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes,
London Road Clinic, Bexhill: Tuesday afternoons, 3 p.m.

Dental Clinic for Mothers and Pre-School Children
London Road Clinic, Bexhill : By appointment

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, 2nd Wednesday in Month,
London Road Clinic, Bexhill : 2.30 p.m.

Vaccination Clinic : Second Wednesday in
London Road Clinic, Bexhill Month at 2.30 p.m.

Poliomyelitis Clinic,
London Road Clinic, Bexhill

1st Wednesday in Month
5-6 p.m.

Chest Clinic,
Bexhill Hospital :

Every Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Venereal Disease Clinic,
Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings:

Fridays, 4.30 p.m.-6 p.m.

Attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, and Dental Clinics

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, London Road Clinic, Bexhill:

(1) Number of children who first attended the Centre during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age 155

(2) Number of children who attended the Centre during the year and who were born in:

1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
1961-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154

Total Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	474
----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

(3) Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:

(i) Under 1 year of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,597
(ii) Over 1 but under 2 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
(iii) Over 2 but under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	173

Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,943
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------

Percentage of registered live births represented by the number in (1) 56.9

Infant Welfare Clinic, Shepherds Close, Little Common:

(1) Number of children who first attended the Centre during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age 24

(2) Number of children who attended the Centre during the year and who were born in:

1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
1961-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	33

Total Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(3) Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:

(i) Under 1 year of age	161
(ii) Over 1 but under 2 years of age	60
(iii) Over 2 but under 5 years of age	68
Total attendances	<u>289</u>

Ante-Natal Clinic:

London Road Clinic, Bexhill:

Number of women in attendance during year	144
---	-----

Dental Clinic:

Number of attendances by Mothers	26
Number of attendances by Infants	173

Health Visitors

The following shows the visits paid by the Health

Visitors during the year:

To expectant mothers:

Total visits	164
To infants 0 to 1 year	2,084
To children aged 1 to 5 years	3,183
To old people	1,053
To others	769
Home visits to school children	134
Mentally disordered & hospital discharges	769

(v) Home Help Service

This service is much appreciated and of great assistance in avoiding hospitalisation and institutionalism, particularly for those elderly persons desirous of remaining in their own homes.

(vi) Immunisation and Vaccination Service

Forty-five sessions for inoculation against Diphtheria were held during 1963. Twelve sessions of vaccination against Smallpox were held on the second Wednesdays of the month at the East Sussex County Clinic, London Road, Bexhill, at 2.30 p.m.

B.C.G. Vaccination sessions against tuberculosis are held at schools for children aged 13 years attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer.

(vii) *Mental Health Service*

(viii) *Registration of Nursing Homes*

The following particulars with reference to Nursing Homes in Bexhill have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Total number of homes registered in the Borough on the 31st December 1963	5
Number of applications for registration during 1963 ..	—
Homes registered during the year	—
Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	—
Nursing Homes closed down during the year by owner ..	1

(ix) *School Dental Service*

(x) *School Medical Service (routine medical examinations including the assessment of handicapped pupils)*

Delegated duties to your District Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as School Medical Officer.

(B) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Homes for the Aged

St. Bridget's, St. John's Road, Bexhill
Haldane House, Cooden Drive, Bexhill

(C) HOSPITALS

The following are the main hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents in Bexhill:

Bexhill Hospital.

Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings (including V.D. Clinic).

Mount Pleasant Hospital, Hastings (Isolation Hospital).

St. Helen's Hospital, Hastings.

Buchanan Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Eversfield Chest Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Hellingly Hospital, Hellingly.

Pembury Hospital, Pembury.

Administered by the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through their respective Hospital Management Committees.

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free national laboratory service designed to assist all those concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. The benefits are not limited by health authority, hospital region or other administrative boundary. These facilities are available to all doctors, both for the submission of specimens and for consultation.

Gamma globulin, prepared from pooled plasma from normal healthy adults by the Lister Institute for the Ministry of Health, is distributed to doctors in England and Wales through laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Requests for supplies, which are restricted, should be made personally to Doctor J. E. Jameson, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Telephone Brighton 63506).

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Available for</i>	<i>Usual dosage</i>
Rubella	Women exposed to infection in the first 4 months of pregnancy	1,500 mg. divided into 2 doses (one in each buttock) (No need for refrigeration).

Protection is immediate providing no rash has appeared and lasts 2-3 weeks, no side effects, optimum prevention is up to first week after exposure.

Measles	(i) Children suffering from intercurrent illness or living in a poor environment for whom an attack of measles would be dangerous.	Under 2 years—250 mg. (preventive dose).
	(ii) All older children needing prophylaxis.	An attenuating dose of 250 mg.

A small stock of gamma globulin prepared from blood of persons recently vaccinated against smallpox is held for the treatment of cases of generalised vaccinia, accidental vaccinal infections endangering the eye and in special circumstances, for the protection of unvaccinated smallpox contacts.

Other types of vaccine, anti-toxins and serums are not in stock, but information may be obtained from the Director.

I am obliged to Dr. Jameson and his staff for their willing help at all times.

(E) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

- (i) *Section 47: Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.*

It was not found necessary to take any action under the above Act during the year.

- (ii) *Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead*

No action necessary during the year.

(F) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

The Home Physiotherapy Service continues to provide qualified physiotherapists with completely equipped vans for treatment of the incapacitated.

There is 1 van operating in Bexhill, and the cost of maintaining one physiotherapist and van is estimated at £1,350 per annum.

This charitable service is fully employed and much appreciated by patients who are accepted for treatment on referral by their medical practitioners or hospital consultants.

(G) NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN
Liaison maintained.

(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Designed to advise married people on the spacing and limitation of families, including involuntary sterility and minor gynaecological ailments.

The nearest is at Acacia Villa, 357 Seaside, Eastbourne. (Telephone Eastbourne 6788).

(I) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL

Problems related to marital relationships. Appointments Secretary, Hastings and District, Telephone Hastings 6162.

(J) EASTERN CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

This Committee is composed of representatives from National, Local Government and voluntary bodies, covering the Local Authority areas of Battle and Hailsham Rural Districts and the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill.

It is concerned with the care of children in families where conditions may be adverse.

The Children's Officer of the East Sussex County Council is thus mainly concerned but all members use their best endeavours to arrive at a reasonable solution in each case.

Your Medical Officer of Health is a member of this Committee which meets monthly at Bexhill Town Hall.

(K) MEALS ON WHEELS

This is a well organised scheme administered by the W.V.S., who serve 115 meals three times weekly. The Council give a subsidy of 9d. per meal, the recipient paying 1s. 6d.

The Welfare Department of the East Sussex County Council, subsidises the cost of the transport.

The regular contact with the individual voluntary worker delivering the meal is much appreciated by the recipient. This service makes a significant contribution to the physical well-being and mental health of the elderly, who in many cases, live isolated and lonely lives.

METEOROLOGY

I am indebted to Mr. H. J. Sargent, the Borough Meteorologist, for the following report for 1963:

Meteorological observations were carried on throughout the year 1963. Detailed monthly and other reports were transmitted to the Meteorological Office and information was supplied to the Press, to insurance companies, local municipal departments and to many inquirers.

Without doubt the outstanding feature of the weather of 1963 was the severity of the wintry conditions during January and February. The coldest spell for many years had commenced late in December, and deep snowdrifts, a disorganisation of road and rail transport, and much general inconvenience constituted an unpleasant legacy which 1963 received from its predecessor.

The cold spell, with persistent east and north-east winds, continued until the beginning of March. From 1st January ground frosts were recorded on 63 consecutive nights, and air frosts for a period almost as long. Snow covered the ground continuously, for, although day temperatures rose to the lower forties on a few occasions, there was no general and sustained thaw until the end of February. January, with a mean temperature of 29.5° (normal 40.2), was the coldest January on local record. February's mean temperature was 32.6° (normal 40.1), and throughout this month a constant soil temperature of $34-35^{\circ}$ at a depth of 12 inches was maintained in Egerton Park. After the first few days of March the general severity of winter was broken, and this month as a whole was dull and wet, the rainfall, 2.82 inches, being 1 inch in excess of the normal. April was also a wet month. May, although unsettled and cool for most of the time, had the distinction—unusual for a spring month—of providing the warmest day of the year with a thermometer reading of 78° . The holiday months of June, July and August were generally disappointing, for consecutive days of settled congenial summer weather were few in number. July and August were notably cool, but the former month had 270 hours of bright sunshine, 36.3 hours more than the average. September and October were dull, with a mean temperature about normal. The November of 1963, with a mean temperature of 50.2° (normal 45.9), was the mildest for 25 years. December was a cold month, with a mean temperature (37.7°) 3.9° below the average; there were frequent, but light, snow showers in the middle of the month.

The total duration of bright sunshine for the year, 1,612.8 hours, was below the average by nearly 200 hours. The year's rainfall, 31 inches, was 2 inches in excess of the normal amount. Despite the frequent falls of snow in January and February, each of these months had less precipitation than usual, and December was very dry. In common with other places on the South Coast, Bexhill experienced several south-easterly gales with very heavy rain during November, and in consequence the total precipitation for this month—7.46 inches—

was very nearly twice the normal amount. The mean temperature for the year was 48.3° (normal 50.2). The full records of daily observations of air pressure, precipitation, temperatures, sunshine, wind, humidity, clouds, visibility and other meteorological factors, with notes on the general weather conditions throughout the year, are available for reference.

Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for 1963.

It was an eventful year, starting as it did with the worst winter on record for more than one hundred years.

A number of important schemes which closely affected the town and had been the subject of many discussions in the past came to fruition.

After a Public Inquiry, approval was given to the erection of the Joint Slaughterhouse at Hastings and work on it is scheduled to start early in 1964. This will be an outstanding building, situated on an ideal site, and will afford splendid facilities for the reception and slaughter of food animals and the storage of meat.

Another important matter was the construction of the new water main at Normans Bay and approval was also given for the public sewer there. The absence of these public services in the past has led to almost complete sterilisation of any improvements in the area. There can be no doubt that the "wind of change," apart from the usual wind, is sweeping over Normans Bay and already many residents have intimated that they intend to carry out improvements and alterations. It will also be possible to provide a public convenience as well as modern sanitary facilities at the Central Caravan Site.

Another very important matter was the passing of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which, however, will not come into force until August, 1964. This is the first time that offices have been dealt with by the Legislature and these, together with the other premises concerned, will mean an enormous amount of work for public health inspectors. In Bexhill more than 400 premises will require detailed inspection.

A new Housing Bill is now before Parliament and this will also give further work for the inspectorate.

The number of Inspectors in Bexhill was increased to three in 1951, but was reduced to two in 1961. The continued expansion of the town and the constant and increasing new duties, some of which I have outlined, make it inevitable that consideration should be given to the appointment again of a third inspector.

HOUSING

A number of houses at Sidley and Pebsham were dealt with as individual unfit houses and the occupants are expected to be rehoused and the houses demolished early in 1964.

HOUSING GRANTS

Grants were made, and of these only five were for tenanted houses. As the result of a survey carried out in an area containing parts of London Road and Belle Hill and the whole of Salisbury Road and Edinburgh Road, the owners were approached and informed of the grants available for the improvement of houses. The response, however, was disappointing.

The new Housing Bill gives additional powers to Local Authorities to compel owners under certain conditions to provide the standard amenities.

CESSPOOLS

These continue to decrease in numbers and with the completion of the new Normans Bay sewer, a number of pail closets and cesspools will be abolished.

CLEAN AIR ACT

Premises were kept under observation from time to time 44 visits were made. The gas works and brickworks continue to give rise to complaints but not to the same extent as formerly.

The alkali Inspector keeps a close watch on both classes of premises and he reports that they are well conducted.

The Gas Engineer, as usual, co-operated with this Department in explaining to complainants the problems associated with gas making.

The new high pressure gas main from Portslade was laid through the town and this is intended in the future to supersede the existing gas works.

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE

No. of visits made to Food Premises in the Borough	..	..	500
No. of Notices served under the Food Hygiene Regulations:	..		9

A number of new shops with ideal arrangements for the hygienic handling of food was added to the total of food shops.

The general standard of hygiene continues to rise slowly but this is only brought about by constant inspection.

Details of items remedied are appended below:

TABLE

Cleanse and colour wash walls and ceilings	5
Cleanse and repaint walls and ceilings	3
Cleanse walls and ceiling and repair	1
Cleanse walls and floor	1
Provide and fix new wash hand basin, etc.	2
Notice requiring washing of hands	8
Provide soap, towels, nail brushes	1
Provide first-aid box, etc.	4
Defective wall plaster	5
Defective ceiling plaster	3
Notice re smoking/spitting	1
Provide new sink, etc., with hot and cold water	5
Provide hoods to gas cookers	1
W.C. opens direct into food room	1
Repair concrete floor and relay	1
Repair floor	1
Intervening ventilated space	1
Provide accommodation for outdoor clothing	1
Accummulation of rubbish	3
No lighting, artificial or natural, or insufficient	2
Repair defective yard paving	3
No permanent ventilation in kitchen	1
Miscellaneous	8

ICE CREAM

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1947-52

Seventy-three samples were submitted for examination with the following results:

Grade 1, 52; Grade 2, 20; Grade 3, -; Grade 4, 1

In assessing the hygienic quality of ice cream it is generally accepted that the product should attain either Grade 1 or 2.

The results show that of the samples taken during the year 1963 practically 100% satisfied the requirements of Grades 1 and 2.

Five samples of ice cream were taken in order to ascertain the quality of the product, which is based on a Fat Content Standard of 5 per cent. All samples were found to be satisfactory.

Strict supervision is given to premises where ice cream is handled and this is reflected in the high standard of samples.

Number of manufacturing premises	1
Number of registered retail premises:	118

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples taken under the above Act in the Borough of Bexhill during 1963.

Article	Number of Samples Taken		Genuine		Adulterated or Incorrect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	—	54	—	52	—	2
Channel Islands Milk	—	14	—	14	—	—
Cartons of milk ...	—	9	—	9	—	—
Spirits	—	8	—	7	—	1
Cream	—	6	—	5	—	1
Soft drinks	—	4	—	4	—	—
Tinned fruit	—	3	—	3	—	—
Condiments	—	3	—	3	—	—
Strawberry-flavoured milk drink	1	2	—	—	1	2
Yoghourt	—	2	—	2	—	—
Chocolate and chocolate cake	—	2	—	2	—	—
Meat pastes	—	2	—	2	—	—
Meat roll	—	2	—	2	—	—
Flavouring essences ...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ice cream	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pickles... ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Coffee and chicory mixture	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rum butter	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rum sauce	—	1	—	1	—	—
Marzipan	—	1	—	1	—	—
Glucose syrup... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bitter lemon sweets ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Steak pie	—	1	—	1	—	—
Crab salad	—	1	—	—	—	1
French dressing	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sauce	—	1	—	1	—	—
Infant powders	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pheno-barbitone tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—
Borax	—	1	—	1	—	—

The milk Samples shown as incorrect were taken from churns ex-farm. They were genuine but low in Solids-Not-Fat. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

The informal sample of Spirit shown as incorrect was adulterated. A formal sample would have been taken then and there to provide evidence for legal proceedings but, insufficient remained in the bottle. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

The incorrect sample of cream was very slightly deficient in fat. The dairy was informed and subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

The incorrect samples of Crab Salad and French Dressing were imported products. The former contained a forbidden preservative and

the latter was incorrectly labelled. These matters were taken up with the importers and further samples taken at the importers premises have proved satisfactory.

The Strawberry Flavoured Milk Drink was satisfactory in itself but, the label on the kiosk from which the purchases were made wrongly described the article. After considerable correspondence, the manufacturers of the drink, who are the proprietors of the kiosk, altered the label.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Summary of Accommodation:

Marina	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
East Parade	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
West Parade	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Egerton Park (Museum)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Cooden Beach	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Sidley	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Devonshire Square	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Little Common	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Little Common Recreation Ground..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Downs Arch	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Glyne Gap	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male and Female
Buckhurst Place	..	..	..	..	..	..	Female only
Sackville Arch	..	..	..	..	..	..	Male only

These received constant supervision and further improvements were effected together with the complete renewal of the fittings to the Sackville men's convenience.

The amount of wanton damage was not so great as in previous years.

The arctic conditions of the first two months of the year tried the patience of the attendants to the utmost and it is gratifying to record that the service did not break down.

CARAVAN AND TENTED SITES

As usual, Site Operators kept a high standard on their sites and it was seldom necessary to intervene.

A large number of visits was made in connection with site licence conditions and the slow but steady progress was maintained.

There are 20 licensed sites giving accommodation for 272 caravans and 112 tents in the area. Routine inspections of fairs and circuses have been carried out, and the usual high standard was found.

Youth Organisations again visited the area for camping holidays.

The accompanying tables set out the nature and scope of the work carried out by the department during the course of the year:—

Housing inspection, P.H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	734
Visits re above	...	...	...	...	...	1,674
Housing inspection, H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	60
Visits re above	...	...	...	...	...	68
Housing Survey	...	...	...	...	...	5
Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954	..	..	..	..	..	3
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	43
Water Samples procured :						
Well Supply	...	...	...	...	...	2
Main Supply	...	...	...	...	...	11
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	12
Smoke abatement	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	42
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	9
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	104
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stables and/or piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	9
Poultry/Rabbit keeping	...	...	...	...	...	10
Factories—mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	207
Factories—non mechanical power	...	...	...	...	..	27
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops Acts, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	378
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	570
Theatres, cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drainage—general	...	...	...	...	...	490
Drainage—testing by :						
(a) Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	81
(b) Water	...	...	...	...	...	42
(c) Colour	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	256
Other sanitary visits	...	...	...	...	...	388
Dustbins/Ashes receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	11
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	6
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	63
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	17
Heating Appl. (Fireguards)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	98
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	73
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fishmongers & Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	12

Greengrocers and fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	50
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	129
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	17
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	84
Ice cream sampling	...	...	...	...	...	73
Milk sampling—						
(a) Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Phosphatase	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	27
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	99
Other food visits	...	...	...	...	...	29
Infectious Disease and disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	66
Disinfestation, general	...	...	...	...	...	101
Disinfestation, bugs, fleas, pigeons	..	..	..	..	..	127
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	1,249
						7,629

COMPLAINTS

1959	..	..	..	..	..	655
1960	..	..	..	..	..	638
1961	..	..	..	..	..	617
1962	..	..	..	..	..	449
1963	..	..	..	..	..	537

Condition of premises	..	..	..	..	13
Beetles, Ants, Flies etc.	..	..	..	..	37
Dampness	..	..	..	..	20
Stoving and/or Disinfection of room/Articles..					14
Drainage and Sanitary Fittings	..	..	..	..	46
Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	27
Food	..	..	..	..	30
Flooding	..	..	..	..	5
Housing Defects..	..	..	..	..	25

Smoke Nuisance..	..	..	..	..	18
Overcrowding ..	..	..	..	..	2
Verminous premises ..	..	..	..	..	7
Absence of or defective dustbins	..	..	..	..	23
Overgrown land ..	..	..	..	..	4
Keeping of animals ..	..	..	..	..	6
Bad smells ..	..	..	..	..	26
Noise ..	..	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	38
Rats and Mice ..	..	..	..	..	201
Total ..	..	..	..	..	550

SANITARY DEFECTS AND NOTICES

Statutory Notices served during 1963 ..	..	..	..	8
Statutory Notices complied with during 1963 ..	..	..	..	4
Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1963 ..	..	..	..	4
Informal Notices served during 1963 ..	..	..	..	144
Informal Notices complied with during 1963 ..	..	..	..	111
Informal Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1963 ..	..	..	..	33

HOUSE INSPECTION AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

16 houses as a result of informal action and 3 as a result of formal action were rendered fit. The following tables show the sanitary improvements effected during the year:—

Drains entirely reconstructed ..	..	..	..	..	1
Drains repaired ..	..	..	..	..	7
Choked drains..	..	..	..	..	24
New frames and covers to existing drains	..	..	..	..	2
Defective waste pipes ..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective channel ..	..	..	..	..	4
Defective soil pipes ..	..	..	..	..	5

Absence of stopper to raking arm	2
Cesspools emptied	9
Defective or overflowing cesspool	2
Defective or overflowing septic tank	1
Defective rain-water pipe	3
Choked rainwater pipes	1
Defective eavesgutter	19
Defective water supply pipes	2
Ditches require cleansing	2
Defective W.C. pan	2
Defective W.C. seat	2
Defective W.C. flushing cistern	4
Defective W.C. pedestal	1
Defective connection between flushpipe and pedestal	2
Insanitary and defective sinks	1
Defective hot water system	2
Defective plaster to walls	16
Defective stop tap	9
Dampness of walls	14
Dampness of ceilings	3
Defective ceilings	3
Dampness general	4
Rising dampness	8
Defective floors	12
Defective roofs	15
Defective and dangerous chimney stacks	3
Defective fireplaces and grates	1
Defective kitchen ranges	1
Defective chimney flues	2
Defective pointing	5
Defective skirting boards	5
Defective doors and cupboards	3
Defective window sashes and frames	7
Defective and badly fitting windows	4
Defective cills	2
Suitable artificial lighting	1
Defective steps	2
Defective yard paving	1
Dustbins provided	17
Accumulation of refuse/manure	4
Keeping of animals/hens	3
Miscellaneous	12

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED OR DESTROYED
1963

Article	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Wearing													
Apparel ..	—	—	2	31	60	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	118
Unif m Cloth.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bed Covers	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	18
Mattresses ..	2	—	1	1	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	12
Feather Beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Eiderdowns	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7
Bolsters	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pillows ..	1	—	10	4	1	6	2	11	2	2	—	7	46
Blankets	—	—	7	9	—	2	3	5	—	—	12	15	53
Sheets ..	2	—	1	2	—	1	2	5	—	—	8	—	21
Miscellaneous	2	—	—	4	7	2	1	5	—	—	6	—	27
Totals ..	8	—	25	55	73	36	11	31	4	2	33	27	305

SUMMARY OF ROOMS DISINFECTED—1963

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernin ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	12	8	5	—	34
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	12	8	5	3	37

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	27	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	187	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	10	22	2	—
Total	108	236	5	—

* Electrical Stations (Section 123 (1)), Institutions (Section 124), Sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses (Section 175 (1) (d) and (e)) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175 (2) and 11).

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases"):

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	7*	—	—	—

* Three of these items relate to notices served in 1962.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(SECTIONS 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in August List Required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists (4)	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel } Making etc., cleaning and washing	2	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT—*continued*

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in August List Required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists (4)	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Nets, other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

During the year 236 visits were paid to factories, workshops and workplaces, 5 notices being served. Three of the notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

The following details are of the items remedied in the notices served.

Factories Act, 1961

SECTION 7:

Defective W.C. pedestal	..	..	..	..	I
Defective W.C. seat	..	..	..	..	I
Artificial lighting out of order	..	..	..	..	I
Absence of sanitary accommodation on building site	..				I

DISINFESTATION, DISINFECTION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing and other articles is carried out at the Disinfector Station at St. Mary's Lane. The disinfection and disinfestation of premises in the Borough together with the working of the disinfector constitutes a valuable service which is much appreciated.

No. of rooms fumigated	..	..	..	37
No. of articles disinfected or destroyed	..			305
No. of visits paid	..	..	..	66

RODENT CONTROL

A total of 201 complaints were received and 1,249 visits were made to premises and land.

<i>No. of complaints</i>	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Total</i>
1963	140	61	201
1962	158	56	214
1961	220	74	294
1960	197	86	283
1959	160	111	271

Total number of visits paid

1963	1,249
1962	1,511
1961	1,968
1960	2,019
1959	1,549

The number of complaints continues to decrease and as I have already stated in previous Reports is undoubtedly due to the systematic and painstaking work of the Rodent Operator.

Drainage and Sewerage

Maintenance and cleaning of sewers has received the usual attention. The provision of satisfactory drainage for the new properties has been carried out by the private developers in accordance with the approved plant.

Rivers and Streams

Cleansing has been carried out of ditches and streams that are the Council's liability. Private landowners can contribute materially to the relief of flooding during storm times if they ensure that old water courses on their land are not destroyed and that all watercourses are kept free from obstruction.

Public Cleansing

A satisfactory refuse collection service has been maintained on a weekly frequency.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

During 1963, 7,629 visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors. The nature of the inspections, together with the list of notices served and the results of such notices are included in the Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector, which appears at the end of this Report.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

During the year 236 visits were paid to factories, workshops and workplaces. Five notices were served during the year, of which three were complied with at the end of the year.

Eradication of Vermin

A total of 7 complaints was received in respect of premises infested with vermin-4 council premises and 2 private premises were disinfested.

In connection with re-housing in Council Houses, 89 visits were paid. Furniture and effects were inspected prior to re-housing.

Offensive Trades

There are two premises in the area which come within the definition of offensive trades, i.e. two rag and bone dealers.

Fish Frying Premises

There are three premises in the Borough where this trade is carried on. Six visits were made during the year.

Refuse Tip

This is now only used for builders rubbish and any infestation is negligible.

Farm Premises

16 visits of survey were made by the Rodent Officer. There are 41 premises within the Borough which are classed as agricultural. 1 premise was treated by the Rodent Officer.

Sewers

In view of the satisfactory position regarding rat infestation in the public sewers the work of pre-baiting certain manholes has been discontinued until 1964.

Pig-Keeping, Poultry-Keeping and Rabbit-Keeping

The Officers of the Department have supervised premises where pig-keeping, poultry-keeping and rabbit-keeping are pursued, and in this connection, 10 visits were paid to premises for poultry and rabbit-keeping and 9 visits for pig-keeping.

Shops Acts

SHOPS ACTS 1950 AND 1963.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1929.

The total number of shops in the Borough is 540. 378 visits were made to shops during the year in relation to lighting, heating and ventilation and general sanitation.

That part of the Act dealing with hours of work for assistants and general closing hours was also dealt with.

The new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 received the Royal assent, but will not come into force until August, 1964.

CONCLUSION

Once again I have to record that I was admirably supported by my colleagues in the Department.

I also found the Chief Officers, their Deputies and staffs of the other Departments helpful and approachable and this atmosphere certainly lightens the burden of an enforcement officer.

The Medical Officer of Health, the late Dr. R. J. Toleman, gave me his support and encouragement.

Finally I would like to tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Alderman Goodwin, for his unfailing help at difficult times and to the members of the Health Committee for their consideration and patience.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

